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ABSTRACT

As the 2002-2003 academic year got underway, many public colleges and universities found themselves wrestling with mid-year state funding reductions, significant enrollment growth, and pressure to hold the line on tuition. With unfunded enrollment mounting and another bleak budget year on the horizon, states and their higher education institutions once again faced the unpleasant reality of increasing student charges. The economic downturn and resulting budget crunches also spell trouble for federal and state student aid programs that provide access to higher education opportunity. The Pell Grant program faces a shortfall of $2 billion, and a number of states have cut their need-based grant efforts or are struggling to maintain current funding levels. This challenging scenario is made more complex by changes in leadership in the U.S. Senate and the upcoming reauthorization of the federal Higher Education Act. Resident undergraduate tuition and fees at public 4-year institutions rose 9.1% for 2002-2003, the largest single-year increase in almost a decade. Despite this increase, more than half of the states reported undergraduate tuition and fee increases at or below the national average. Room and board charges increased at the rate of 5.4% for 2002-2003. Over the past few years, the cost of attending college as a percentage of family income has stabilized for those in the middle- or high-income brackets, but this percentage remains particularly high for low-come families, at about 60% of annual income. Financial aid to postsecondary students increased approximately 11.5% in current dollars between 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. The year ahead will be filled with difficult choices for policymakers, higher education leaders, and students and their families. Two appendixes list student charges at member institutions of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. (Contains 7 tables and 49 endnotes.) (SLD)

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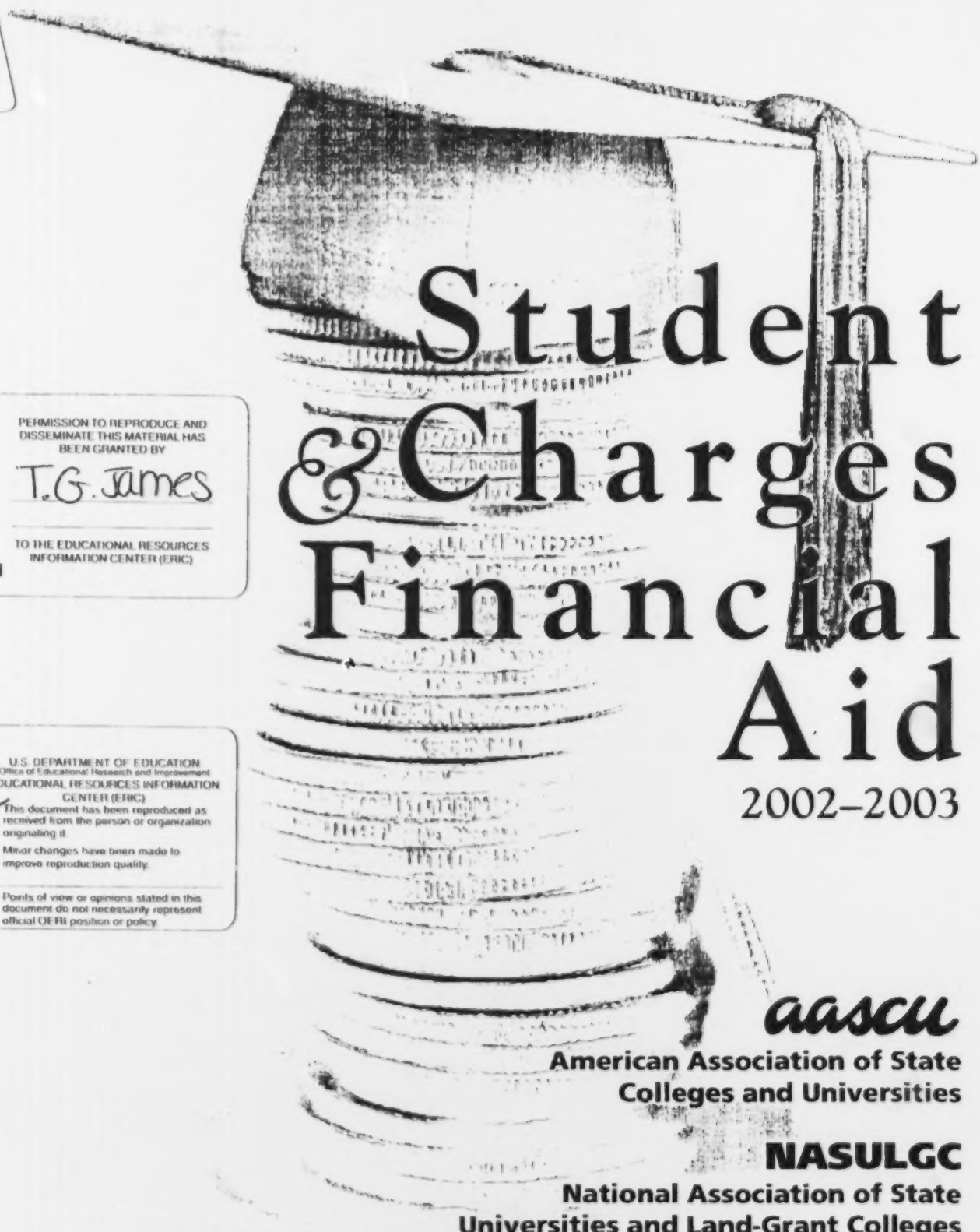

Student Charges & Financial Aid

2002–2003

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Student & Charges Financial Aid

2002–2003

American Association of State
Colleges and Universities

National Association of State
Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

Contents

Overview 5

Highlights 5

Tuition and Fees 5
Room and Board 6
Trends and Indicators 6
Financial Aid 6
State Policy 7

Findings 8

Tuition and Fees 8
Room and Board 9
Trends and Indicators 9

Analysis and Policy Implications 10

Resident Tuition and Undocumented Aliens 10
Enacted Legislation 12
Considering or Pending Policy/Legislation 12
Looking Ahead–Tuition 13
Looking Ahead–New/Re-elected Governors' Positions on Tuition/Fees and Financial Aid 15
Looking Ahead–Tuition Policy Changes 16

Student Aid 17

Federal Aid 17
State Aid 17
In the States 17

Conclusion 18

Endnotes 19

Appendices 21

Overview

As the 2002-2003 academic year got under way, many public colleges and universities found themselves wrestling with mid-year state funding reductions, significant enrollment growth, and pressure to hold the line on tuition. With unfunded enrollment mounting and another bleak budget year on the horizon, states and their higher education institutions once again faced the unpleasant reality of increasing student charges.

Moreover, the economic downturn and resulting budget crunches also spell trouble for federal and state student aid programs that provide access to higher education opportunity for millions of American students. The federal Pell Grant program currently faces a shortfall of $2 billion, and a number of states have cut their need-based grant efforts or are struggling to maintain current funding levels. The result is a "double whammy" for those most at risk of missing out on the opportunity for college, at a point when these groups are most economically vulnerable.

This challenging scenario is made more complex by two major developments in the policymaking arena:

The 2002 elections brought a change in leadership in the U.S. Senate, as well as the arrival of 24 new governors and more than 1,850 new state legislators. If the campaign messages of many successful candidates were any indication, college affordability will be very much on their minds as they take office.

The reauthorization of the federal Higher Education Act (HEA) will begin in earnest in 2003, and both parties have already signaled that student finance issues will garner a great deal of attention.

Preserving broad access to higher education in such an environment will be no small task. With more than one million additional students bound for state colleges and universities over the next decade, however, it is a task that campus leaders and state and federal policymakers must be prepared to face.

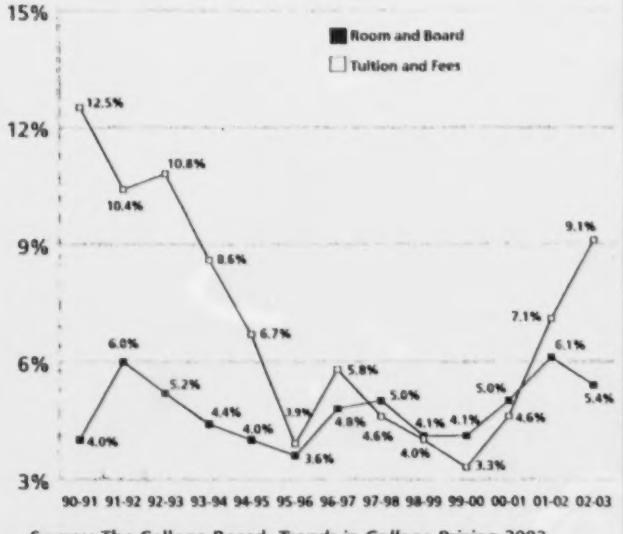
Highlights

Tuition and Fees

Resident undergraduate tuition and fees at public four-year institutions rose 9.1 percent ($344) for 2002-2003, the largest single-year increase in almost a decade.[1] [Figure1]

Despite this increase, more than half of the states (31) reported undergraduate tuition and fee increases at or below the national average.[2]

Figure 1. Percentage Increase in Student Charges, Public Four-Year Institutions, 1990–1991 to 2002–2003



Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 2002.*

The majority of public four-year institutions (60.3 percent) still charge less than $4,000 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees.

Room and Board

Room and board charges increased at a rate of 5.4 percent for 2002–2003. This is almost a full percentage point below the rate of increase for the previous year (6.1 percent).[3]

Trends and Indicators

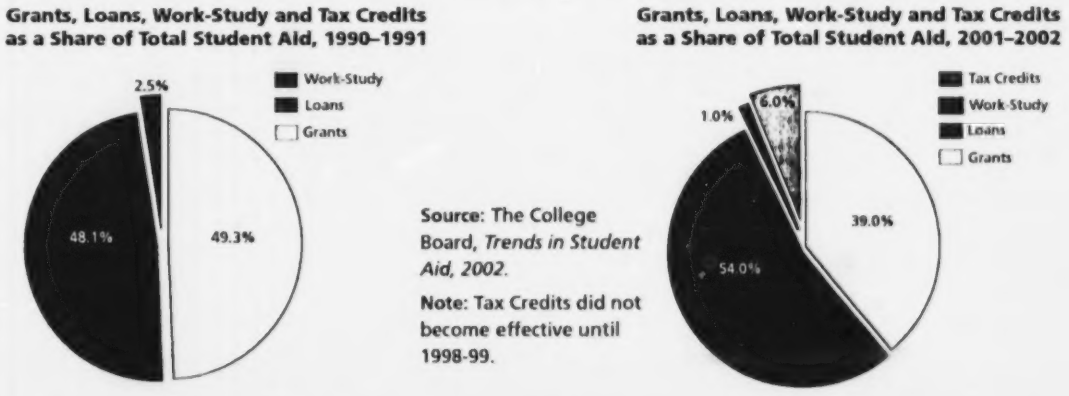
Over the past few years, the cost of attending college as a percentage of family income has stabilized for those in the middle- or high-income brackets. The percentage of family income required remains particularly high for low-income families, however, for whom the cost of attending a public four-year institution represents more than 60 percent of annual income.[4]

Financial Aid

Financial aid to postsecondary students in the United States increased approximately 11.5 percent in current dollars between 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, growing to almost $90 billion. Federal and state aid expenditures increased 10.2 and 5.9 percent respectively during the year. Institutional and other grant expenditures increased 11.2 percent between 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.[5]

Loans constituted 54.0 percent of all postsecondary student aid in 2001-02, while grants made up 39.0

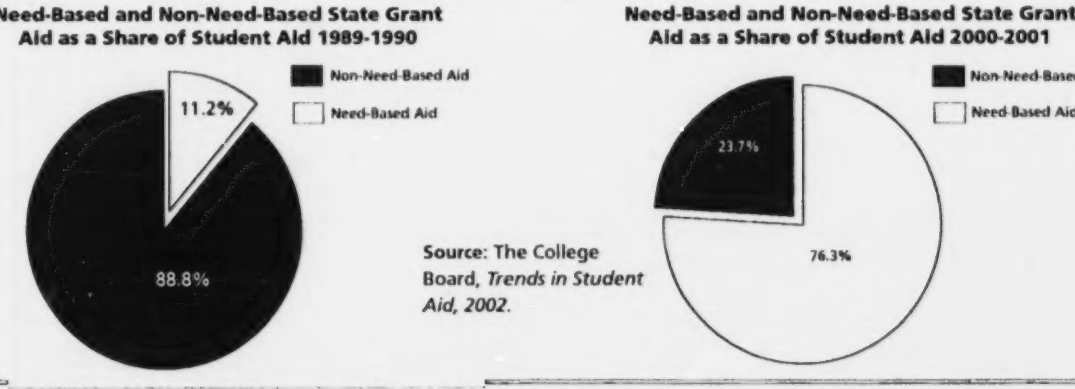
Figure 2. Grants, Loans and Work-Study as a Share of Total Aid, 1990–91 and 2001–02



Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2002.*

Note: Tax Credits did not become effective until 1998-99.

Figure 3. Need-Based and Non-Need-Based State Grant Aid as a Share of Student Aid 1989-1990 and 2000-2001



Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid, 2002.*

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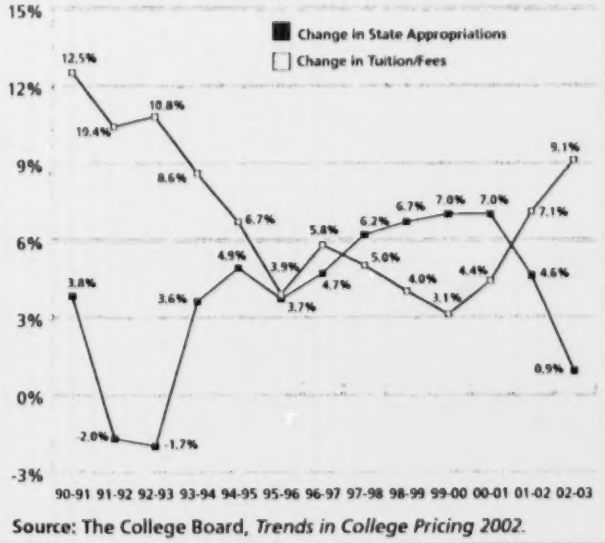
percent, and work-study/tax credits accounted for the remaining 7.0 percent. This represents a significant shift from a decade earlier, when grants accounted for 49.3 percent of aid and loans only 48.1 percent.[6] [Figure 2]

Since 1989–90, non-need-based state grant aid has more than doubled as percentage of state student aid (11.2 percent in 1989–90 to 23.7 percent in 2000–2001). [Figure 3]

State Policy

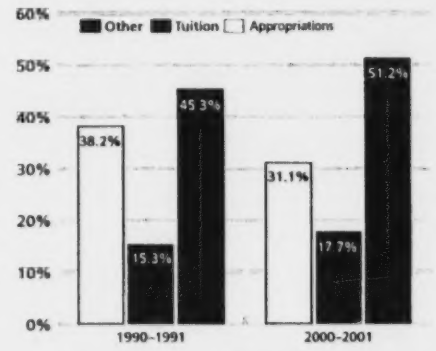
Growth in state higher education appropriations slumped to near zero in fiscal year 2003 (FY03), as many states continued to experience declining revenues. To fill growing budget gaps and to address substantial enrollment growth, colleges and universities turned to tuition and fees, underscoring the inverse relationship between state funding and student charges.[7] [Figures 4 and 5]

Figure 4. Change in Resident Undergraduate Student Charges and State Appropriations, Public Colleges and Universities, 1990–1991 to 2002–2003

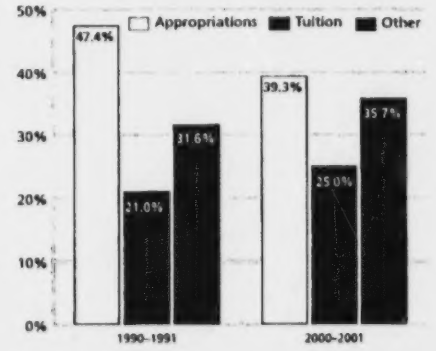


Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 2002*.

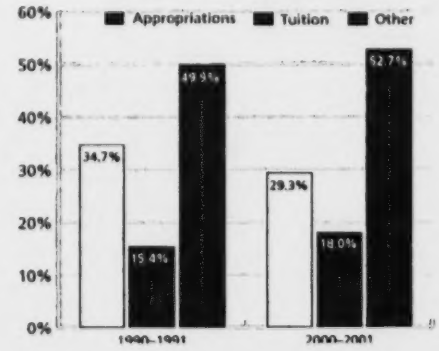
Figure 5. Sources of Current Funds Revenue, Public Four-Year Institutions, 1990–91 and 2000–01



Sources of Current Funds Revenue, AASCU Institutions, 1990–91 and 2000–01



Sources of Current Funds Revenue, NASULGC Institutions, 1990–91 and 2000–01



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.

"Other" consists of a variety of revenue sources including: endowment income, federal and state grants and contracts, private gifts, grants and contracts; as well as revenues from hospitals, auxiliary enterprises and the sale and servicing of educational activities, and independent operations.

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Many of the returning and incoming governors have named college affordability as a key higher education policy issue for their administrations. Some have indicated that they will focus on tuition policy, while others have expressed a desire to strengthen state student aid programs.

Table 1. Selected Student Charges at Public Four-Year Institutions, Academic Years 2001–2002 and 2002–2003

	Number of Institutions	2001-2002 Student Charges	2002-2003 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	451	$3,766	$4,110	$344	9.1%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	451	$10,404	$11,309	$905	8.7%
Room and Board	388	$5,253	$5,539	$286	5.4%
Graduate (Master's)					
Resident Tuition and Fees	382	$4,702	$5,018	$316	6.7%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	381	$11,679	$12,473	$794	6.8%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	188	$4,833	$5,217	$384	7.9%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	188	$12,101	$12,939	$838	6.9%

Source: *2002-2003 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Data in this table are based on institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Room and board charges are weighted by an estimated number of undergraduates in on-campus housing.
- Insufficient data were available to calculate room and board charges at the master's and doctoral level.

Findings

Tuition and Fees

Average tuition and fees for resident undergraduate students at public four-year colleges and universities increased 9.1 percent from 2001-2002 to 2002-2003 ($3,766 to $4,110). [Table 1] Resident undergraduate tuition at AASCU member institutions* rose 8.4 percent ($3,403 to $3,690) over this period [Table 2], while resident undergraduate tuition at NASULGC member institutions** increased 9.2 percent ($4,021 to $4,392) over the same period [Table 3].

The one-year increase in tuition and fees for non-resident undergraduate students shows a similar pattern. Average tuition and fees for non-resident undergraduates rose 8.7 percent ($10,404 to $11,309) at all public four-year colleges and universities from 2001-2002 to 2002-2003. [Table 1] At AASCU institutions, the increase totaled 8.8 percent ($9,004 to $9,799) over the period [Table 2], while non-resident undergraduate tuition at NASULGC institutions rose an average of 8.7 percent ($11,396 to $12,391) over the same period. [Table 3]

Graduate tuition and fees posted somewhat lower one-year percentage increases. Resident tuition and fees for master's students at public four-year institutions rose 6.7 percent ($4,702 to $5,018) from 2001-2002 to 2002-2003. [Table 1] At AASCU institutions, the increase was 6.6 percent ($3,823 to $4,074) over this period. [Table 2] For doctoral students, resident tuition and fees grew 7.9 percent at public four-year institutions ($4,833 to $5,217), and 7.9 percent ($3,901 to $4,210) at AASCU institutions. [Tables 1 and 2] At NASULGC institutions, the average rate of increase for master's students was 7.9

*Refers to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, a Washington-based organization representing more than 430 public four-year colleges, universities and university systems.

**Refers to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, which represents more than 210 public four-year colleges and universities and higher education systems.

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percent ($5,347 to $5,769) and 7.9 for doctoral students ($5,358 to $5,783) over this period. [Table 3]

Three states posted average 2002-2003 tuition/fee increases at or below the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index (1.5 percent for September 2001–September 2002). Additionally, another nine states reported tuition and fee increases of less than 5 percent. Twenty states, however, saw average tuition and fee increases above 10 percent for 2002-2003. [Table 4]

More than half of public four-year colleges and universities (60.3 percent) charged less than $4,000 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees for 2002-2003. Nearly two-thirds of AASCU institutions (65.8 percent) charged less than $4,000 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees, and almost two-thirds (64.4 percent) of full-time undergraduates at AASCU institutions paid less than $4,000 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees. [Tables 5 and 6] For NASULGC institutions, more than half (53.5 percent) charge less than $4,000 in tuition and fees, and just under half of all full-time resident undergraduates at those institutions (49.4 percent) paid less than $4,000 in resident undergraduate tuition and fees. [Table 7]

Room and Board

Room and board charges increased at a similar rate during this period. At public four-year institutions, average room and board rose from $5,253 in 2001-2002 to $5,539 in 2002-2003, a 5.4 percent increase. [Table 1] AASCU institutions posted a one-year increase of 5.8 percent ($4,856 to $5,139), while NASULGC institutions posted an increase of 5.5 percent for the same period ($5,524 to $5,830). [Tables 2 and 3]

Trends and Indicators

The average tuition and fee increase of 9.1 percent in 2002-2003 stands above previous years' increases of 7.1 percent for 2001-2002 and 4.6 percent for 2000-2001. The 5.4 percent increase in room and board charges represents a slight decrease from the 6.1 percent increase of the previous year. [Figure 1]

From 1992-1993 to 2002-2003, tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities increased

Table 2. Selected Student Charges at AASCU Institutions, Academic Years 2001–2002 and 2002–2003

	Number of Institutions	2001-2002 Student Charges	2002-2003 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	322	$3,403	$3,690	$287	8.4%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	322	$9,004	$9,799	$795	8.8%
Room and Board	272	$4,856	$5,139	$283	5.8%
Graduate (Master's)					
Resident Tuition and Fees	275	$3,823	$4,074	$251	6.6%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	274	$9,472	$10,182	$710	7.5%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	94	$3,901	$4,210	$309	7.9%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	94	$9,891	$10,698	$807	8.2%

Source: *2002-2003 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Howard University, which is an AASCU member institution but is not classified as a public four-year institution by the National Center for Education Statistics.
- Data in this table based on AASCU institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Room and board charges are weighted by an estimated number of undergraduates in on campus housing.
- Insufficient data were available to calculate room and board charges at the master's and doctoral level.

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38.4 percent (from $2,949 to $4,081) in constant (inflation-adjusted) dollars. Tuition and fees at private four-year institutions also rose 38.4 percent (from $13,202 to $18,273) in constant dollars during the same period.[8]

Room and board charges at public four-year institutions rose 21.9 percent in constant dollars between 1992-1993 and 2002-2003, increasing from $4,294 to $5,235. Room and board charges at private institutions rose 19.0 percent in constant dollars during the same period, from $5,074 to $6,039.[9]

Table 3. Selected Student Charges at NASULGC Institutions, Academic Years 2001–2002 and 2002–2003

	Number of Institutions	2001-2002 Student Charges	2002-2003 Student Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Undergraduate					
Resident Tuition and Fees	159	$4,021	$4,392	$371	9.2%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	158	$11,396	$12,391	$995	8.7%
Room and Board	147	$5,524	$5,830	$306	5.5%
Graduate (Master's)					
Resident Tuition and Fees	156	$5,347	$5,769	$422	7.9%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	155	$12,331	$13,195	$864	7.0%
Doctoral					
Resident Tuition and Fees	138	$5,358	$5,783	$425	7.9%
Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	137	$12,376	$13,208	$832	6.7%

Source: *2002-2003 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Tuskegee University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which are NASULGC member institutions but are not classified as public four-year institutions by the National Center for Education Statistics.
- Data in this table based on NASULGC institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Room and board charges are weighted by an estimated number of undergraduates in on campus housing.
- Insufficient data were available to calculate room and board charges at the master's and doctoral level.

The price of college attendance at four-year public institutions, as a percentage of family income, has remained relatively steady for middle and high-income families since the early 1980s. However, student charges as a percentage of family income escalated significantly for low-income families throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. While the percentage of family income has leveled off over the last four to five years, low-income families still spend about 60 percent of their income, compared to less than 20 percent for middle- and upper-income families.[10]

Analysis and Policy Implications

With revenues down and many state budgets out of balance, tuition caps and rollbacks are quickly becoming a thing of the past. With across-the-board budget cuts, many governors and lawmakers are being forced to concede that higher education must recoup some of its lost revenue through increased tuition and fees. In the coming year, colleges and universities can expect to see more of the same as states continue to trim budgets and services. At the same time, rising access demands will severely test institutions' financial and human resources.

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Table 4. Average Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees Charged by Public Four-Year Institutions, by State, 2001–2002 and 2002–2003

State	Number of Institutions	2001–2002 Tuition and Fee Charges	2002–2003 Tuition and Fee Charges	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Alabama	13	$3,524	$3,637	$113	3.2%
Alaska	3	$3,050	$3,086	$36	1.2%
Arizona	3	$2,486	$2,589	$103	1.4%
Arkansas	6	$3,761	$4,008	$247	6.6%
California	23	$2,808	$2,822	$14	0.5%
Colorado	9	$3,110	$3,309	$199	6.4%
Connecticut	4	$5,031	$5,356	$325	6.5%
Delaware	2	$4,985	$5,347	$362	7.3%
District of Columbia	1	$2,070	$2,520	$450	21.7%
Florida	9	$2,550	$2,711	$161	6.3%
Georgia	12	$2,813	$2,947	$134	4.8%
Hawaii	2	$2,944	$3,771	$827	28.1%
Idaho	3	$2,676	$2,994	$318	11.9%
Illinois	9	$4,644	$5,242	$596	12.9%
Indiana	13	$4,109	$4,912	$803	19.5%
Iowa	2	$3,490	$4,162	$672	19.3%
Kansas	5	$2,746	$3,160	$414	15.1%
Kentucky	7	$3,180	$3,491	$311	9.8%
Louisiana	8	$2,812	$2,892	$80	2.8%
Maine	7	$4,616	$4,925	$309	6.7%
Maryland	10	$5,083	$5,422	$339	6.7%
Massachusetts	12	$3,943	$4,927	$984	25.0%
Michigan	14	$5,128	$5,285	$157	3.1%
Minnesota	9	$4,565	$5,149	$584	12.8%
Mississippi	7	$3,440	$3,714	$274	8.0%
Missouri	13	$4,101	$4,526	$425	10.4%
Montana	5	$3,423	$3,801	$378	11.0%
Nebraska	5	$3,404	$3,751	$347	10.2%
Nevada	2	$2,292	$2,564	$72	2.9%
New Hampshire	4	$6,806	$7,241	$435	6.4%
New Jersey	11	5,750	$6,379	$629	10.9%
New Mexico	5	$2,862	$3,124	$262	9.2%
New York	29	$3,911	$4,014	$103	2.6%
North Carolina	14	$2,342	$2,724	$382	16.3%
North Dakota	6	$3,136	$3,439	$303	9.7%
Ohio	12	$5,286	$6,161	$875	16.6%
Oklahoma	10	$2,490	$2,676	$186	7.5%
Oregon	7	$4,016	$4,033	$17	0.4%
Pennsylvania	26	$6,244	$7.062	$818	13.1%
Rhode Island	2	$4,754	$5,135	$381	8.0%
South Carolina	11	$4,099	$4,995	$896	21.9%
South Dakota	5	$3,617	$3,919	$302	8.3%
Tennessee	7	$3,326	$3,583	$257	7.7%
Texas	23	$3,345	$3,680	$335	10.0%
Utah	4	$2,528	$2,875	$347	13.7%
Vermont	4	$7.673	$7,978	$305	4.0%
Virginia	15	$3,805	$4,143	$338	8.9%
Washington	6	$3,734	$4,275	$541	14.5%
West Virginia	10	$2,699	$2,927	$228	8.4%
Wisconsin	11	$3,651	$3,820	$169	4.6%
Wyoming	1	$2,807	$2,997	$190	6.8%
Outlying Areas					
Puerto Rico	9	$1,249	$1,164	$(85)	-6.8%
Virgin Islands	1	$2,986	$3,008	$22	0.7%
U.S.	**451**	**$3,766**	**$4,110**	**$344**	**9.1%**

Source: *2002-2003 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Data in this table are based on institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.

Resident Tuition and Undocumented Aliens

In recent years, policymakers in a number of states have been working to address the issue of in-state tuition for undocumented alien students. Their efforts have been complicated by federal law, which currently prohibits states from providing a postsecondary education benefit to an undocumented alien student if a U.S. citizen is not eligible for the same benefit. As a result, many states have argued that they have been unable to make allowances for these students to pursue a higher education at in-state rates. Currently, four states permit unauthorized alien students to become eligible for in-state tuition, and in 2003, more states are likely to consider similar measures.

Enacted Legislation

California–Students who attend a California high school for at least three years, graduate from a California high school and sign an affidavit pledging to apply for permanent residency can be considered for resident tuition by all California community colleges, as well as the institutions of the University of California and California State University systems.[11]

New York–Lawmakers passed a measure that will allow alien students who have attended a New York high school for at least two years, graduated and applied to attend a state college within five years of graduation to be eligible to receive in-state tuition rates at the City University of New York and State University of New York system institutions.[12]

Texas–Undocumented alien students who have lived in the state for more than three years and have signed an agreement to seek status as a legal resident qualify for in-state college tuition rates at all public state institutions.[13]

Utah–Lawmakers passed a bill that would require unauthorized alien students to have lived in the state for at least three years, attended and graduated from a Utah high school, and signed an affidavit to the institution agreeing to clarify their residency status. The bill was signed under the condition that federal legislation must pass first. The state attorney general issued an opinion that says the state does not have to wait on federal legislation to remove the restrictions and unauthorized alien students may be able to start paying in-state tuition as early as this year.[14]

Table 5. Distribution of Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduates at Public Four-Year Institutions, Academic Year 2002–2003

Tuition/Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total (Institutions)	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total (Students)
Less than $1,500	7	1.6%	42,079	1.2%
$1,500 to $1,999	16	3.5%	148,624	4.4%
$2,000 to $2,499	34	7.5%	170,892	5.1%
$2,500 to $2,999	59	13.1%	457,993	13.5%
$3,000 to $3,499	62	13.7%	395,602	11.7%
$3,500 to $3,999	94	20.8%	644,828	19.1%
$4,000 to $4,499	57	12.6%	452,162	13.4%
$4,500 to $4,999	33	7.3%	318,532	9.4%
$5,000 and Over	89	19.7%	753,219	22.3%
Total	451	100.0%	3,383,931	100.0%

Source: *2002-2003 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Data in this table are based on institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Average tuition and fees are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment.
- Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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Considering or Pending Policy/ Legislation

Colorado–Lawmakers are considering a measure that would make undocumented alien students eligible for in-state tuition if they are academically qualified and meet residency requirements.[15]

Georgia–The University System of Georgia plans to modify system policy to allow undocumented Mexican immigrants living in the state to pay in-state tuition through funds set aside to assist athletes and outstanding students from other states.[16]

Illinois–Currently, some of the state's public colleges charge undocumented alien students in-state tuition, while others charge them the higher tuition that nonresidents are required to pay. Several Hispanic lawmakers have pushed for a law that would allow all undocumented aliens to pay in-state rates. Supporters of the measure failed to get a similar bill through the Legislature last year, but are expected to try again.[17]

Maryland–Latino advocates have crafted an ambitious agenda for the General Assembly, which includes a goal to allow undocumented alien students who attend Maryland schools to pay in-state tuition rates at state colleges and universities.[18]

Table 6. Distribution of Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduates at AASCU Institutions, Academic Year 2002–2003

Tuition/Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total (Institutions)	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total (Students)
Less than $1,500	5	1.6%	36,050	1.9%
$1,500 to $1,999	14	4.3%	148,233	7.9%
$2,000 to $2,499	32	9.9%	169,287	9.0%
$2,500 to $2,999	48	14.9%	293,176	15.6%
$3,000 to $3,499	46	14.3%	226,146	12.0%
$3,500 to $3,999	67	20.8%	336,750	17.9%
$4,000 to $4,499	41	12.7%	236,249	12.6%
$4,500 to $4,999	22	6.8%	164,610	8.8%
$5,000 and Over	47	14.6%	268,334	14.3%
Total	**322**	**100.0%**	**1,878,835**	**100.0%**

Source: *2002-2003 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Howard University, which is an AASCU member institution but is not classified as a public four-year institution by the National Center for Education Statistics.
- Data in this table are based on AASCU institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Massachusetts–State legislators will consider a bill in 2003 that would allow undocumented alien students to pay in-state tuition and help those students to obtain legal residency.[19]

Minnesota–Lawmakers here are likely to propose legislation that would allow undocumented alien students to pay in-state tuition rates.[20]

New Jersey–It is uncertain whether the General Assembly will consider a bill offered in 2002 that would allow undocumented alien students to pay in-state tuition rates.[21]

North Carolina–The General Assembly plans to study whether unauthorized alien students should be allowed to pay resident tuition rates.[22]

Virginia–Governor Warner will form a task force to study whether state colleges should bar illegal immigrants and report those already enrolled to federal authorities, following an opinion by the state's attorney general that undocumented alien

students should neither be admitted nor offered resident tuition rates.[23]

Washington–Lawmakers are expected to debate legislation that would allow unauthorized alien students who have been living in the U.S. illegally and who have graduated from high schools in the state to pay resident tuition rates at public institutions.[24]

Wisconsin–In August 2001, Governor McCallum considered, but ultimately vetoed, a bill similar to California's on the ground that it conflicted with federal law. There is no word regarding pending legislation in the state.[25]

Looking Ahead—Tuition

Alaska–The University of Alaska Board of Regents has approved a 10 percent increase in tuition for the 2003-2004 academic year.[26]

California–Governor Davis released a proposed budget for 2003-2004 that includes cuts of $300 million and $326 million at the University of California and the California State University respectively. If the budget is adopted, in-state undergraduate students at University of California institutions could see their fees increase by $795, to $4,629. These charges would be in addition to mid-year increases approved by the Board of Regents in December. Students at California State University institutions could see their fees increase by $394 (25 percent), to $1,968. This increase would follow a $144 mid-year increase the CSU Board of Trustees approved in December.[27]

Connecticut–The Connecticut State Universities Board of Trustees recently approved a 14.5 percent increase for state universities' tuition and fees in 2003-2004, as well as increases in housing and food service fees.[28]

Iowa–Following an 18.5 percent increase in base tuition for 2002-2003, the Iowa Board of Regents recently approved a tuition hike of 20 percent for 2003-2004. This will be the third consecutive year of double-digit increases for Iowa students.[29]

Maryland–University System of Maryland Regents authorized a 4 percent tuition increase for 2003-2004 in August 2002. In early 2003, Regents warned students of possible mid-year tuition increases in the 2002-2003 academic year. In preparation for another round of deep budget cuts, Regents have said increases of up to 5

Table 7. Distribution of Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduates at NASULGC Institutions, Academic Year 2002–2003

Tuition/Fee Level	Number of Institutions	Percentage of Total (Institutions)	Number of Full-Time Resident Undergraduates	Percentage of Total (Students)
Less than $1,500	2	1.3%	24,989	1.2%
$1,500 to $1,999	4	2.5%	66,349	3.2%
$2,000 to $2,499	4	2.5%	45,878	2.2%
$2,500 to $2,999	22	13.8%	304,092	14.7%
$3,000 to $3,499	22	13.8%	206,562	10.0%
$3,500 to $3,999	31	19.5%	374,877	18.1%
$4,000 to $4,499	17	10.7%	251,021	12.1%
$4,500 to $4,999	14	8.6%	209,080	10.1%
$5,000 and Over	43	27.0%	586,787	28.4%
Total	159	100.0%	2,069,635	100.0%

Source: *2002-2003 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges* (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation files).

Notes:
- Results include student charges data for Tuskegee University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Data in this table are based on NASULGC institutions that provided tuition and fee and full-time undergraduate enrollment data to the survey in the two year period.
- Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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percent may be necessary to offset the mid-year budget cuts.[30]

Nevada–Regents have approved a 15 percent tuition increase for the 2003-2005 biennium.[31]

New York–It is widely speculated that SUNY will raise tuition in 2003-2004, the first increase in seven years.[32]

Oregon–The state's Board of Higher Education has authorized mid-year increases ranging from $50.00 to $187.50 if voters fail to approve a temporary income tax increase in late January.[33]

Utah–The Board of Regents has approved a 4.5 percent resident tuition increase for 2003-2004. In addition to the Regents approved increase, institutions have also announced their proposed second-tier increases for 2003-2004. The proposed increases, ranging from 1.5 to 19 percent, will be discussed at the Regents January meeting.[34]

Virginia–Overall, public institutions in the state averaged a 9 percent tuition increase in 2002-2003. However, the University of Virginia and Virginia Tech recently adopted mid-year increases to offset state budget cuts.[35]

Looking Ahead—New/Re-elected Governors' Positions on Tuition/Fees and Financial Aid[36]

Arkansas–Governor Huckabee (R) wants to increase the number of state scholarships available to Arkansas students.

Colorado–Governor Owens (R) plans to focus on college affordability and believes that tuition should not rise faster than the rate of inflation or growth in personal income. Owens would shield state financial-aid programs from budget cuts.

Georgia–Governor Perdue (R) proposes an amendment to the state constitution ensuring that lottery revenue is spent only on the HOPE scholarship and pre-kindergarten programs.

Hawaii–Governor Lingle (R) supports giving complete autonomy to the Board of Regents, including independence in determining tuition and fees, and in bargaining with university employees.

Illinois–Governor Blagojevich (D) sees a need to rein in skyrocketing tuition at state colleges.

Iowa–Governor Vilsack (D) would like to re-establish the state-sponsored work-study program for students cut two years ago. He has also proposed interest-free loans to students who agree to live and work in Iowa for at least five years after they graduate.

Maine–Governor Baldacci (D) believes that tuition at the state's public colleges and universities should be reduced to the national average.

Maryland–Governor Ehrlich (R) wants to expand student aid in order to help lower college dropout rates, particularly among minority students.

Michigan–Governor Granholm (D) wants to establish a Great Lakes Scholars program to provide more scholarships to low and moderate-income Michigan students. This program would be funded in part by contributions from private donors and businesses throughout the state.

New Mexico–Governor Richardson (D) sees a need to stabilize tuition increases at state colleges.

Oklahoma–Governor Henry (D) wants to direct revenues from a proposed state lottery in order to finance higher education programs.

Oregon–Governor Kulongoski (D) would like to increase access to college, especially for financially needy students.

Pennsylvania–Governor Rendell (D) wants to explore new ways for students to finance their postsecondary education. His proposals include expanding the state's technology-scholarship and tax-credit programs, and improving the state grant program, which awards financial aid to residents attending any public or private college in Pennsylvania.

South Dakota–Governor Rounds (R) would like to see the creation of a tuition-forgiveness program for students who stay in South Dakota for five years after graduation and take a public-service job.

Tennessee–Governor Bredesen (D) has proposed the establishment of need-based, lottery-funded scholarships for students to attend public or private institutions. The state's voters approved a lottery measure on the November ballot.

Texas–Governor Perry (R) has proposed a $5 million increase in appropriations to the state's work-study program. Perry would also like to establish a state-supported loan program that offers students up to $5,000 more in aid for college each year.

Wisconsin–Governor Doyle (D) would like to create a scholarship program that would encourage students to pursue technology majors in college.

Looking Ahead—Tuition Policy Changes

Oregon–A number of public university presidents continue to pursue greater administrative autonomy for their campuses. While they are no longer asking for individual governing boards, the presidents will ask the State Board of Higher Education to approve a plan in which they have a greater role in setting tuition and enrollment and have more control over earnings. Currently, state legislators limit the amount universities can earn from non-state sources, including tuition, and then the state board sets tuition. Under the proposal, the state board would allow institutions to set tuition within an approved range. Institutions would have to use a portion of the tuition revenue to subsidize tuition for low-income students. Campuses would also be able to limit enrollment if the money they received from the state did not cover all new students.[37]

In a plan to increase efficiency on campus and raise tuition revenue, the University of Oregon is offering a 15 percent discount on classes offered after 3 p.m. By implementing this differential tuition policy, the university hopes to make better use of its classroom space. Students who take the cheaper classes have seen their tuition grow by only 1 percent, while those in other classes have faced a 9 percent tuition increase.[38]

Maryland–The University System of Maryland has created a task force that will study the state's tuition policies and look for ways to increase tuition and student aid in light of expected increases in enrollment, from both resident and non-resident students.[39]

Missouri–In a surprise ruling, a St. Louis County judge found that the University of Missouri System had violated an 1889 law that stated "all youths, residents of Missouri, over the age of 16 years," could attend the University of Missouri without having to pay tuition. The judge found that the university had been in violation of the law between 1986 and 1998 (when the law was changed) because it had changed its fee schedule from a nominal flat rate to a per credit rate. The judge held the per-credit fee to be synonymous

with tuition. If the ruling is upheld, the university may have to refund as much as $450 million to almost 200,000 current and former students. Such a payout could be devastating to a system that saw its $1.87 billion budget cut by 10 percent this year and expects further cuts in the coming year. [40]

West Virginia–Early morning and summer classes could cost less than more popular courses as West Virginia University looks to differentiate tuition rates based on class time and program. The Board of Governors has encouraged the university to explore such options in order to raise revenue and reduce costs as the university faces potential budget cuts of 10 percent in fiscal year 2004. The university is also exploring the idea of offering discounts for less popular courses, as well as shifting to a per-credit pricing structure.[41]

Wisconsin—University of Wisconsin System leaders have requested that the right to set tuition for resident undergraduate students be returned to the Board of Regents. The Regents had the authority to determine all UW tuition until the 1999-2001 budget, when the Legislature assumed authority for setting resident undergraduate tuition. The Regents currently have the right to set tuition for graduate and out-of-state students. The Regents also asked to keep interest earnings on tuition revenue, retain proceeds from the sale of property, and be allowed to set application fees and create new positions that would be funded by program revenue. The requests are part of the system's biennial budget requests for 2003-2005.[42]

Student Aid

Federal Aid

As tuition and enrollment continue to rise at the nation's colleges and universities, student aid has also increased. In 2001-2002, students received $90 billion in aid, an increase of 11.5 percent from a year earlier. While overall aid has increased, loans continue to make up a majority of federal aid. In 2001-2002, loans represented 54 percent of total student aid, compared with just 47 percent 10 years earlier.

The influence of the federal Pell Grant program continues to grow. The maximum award has increased from $3,300 in 2000-2001 to $3,750 in 2001-2002 to $4,000 in 2002-2003. The number of recipients, however, has increased so rapidly that current appropriations are not adequate to cover program costs. In June 2002, the Department of Education estimated that there was a shortfall of $1.8 billion in the program, which has continued to grow as college enrollments increase in response to the economic downturn.

State Aid

State merit-based aid programs continue to gain in popularity, amid much criticism that the scholarships give significant assistance to higher income students, as opposed to those who cannot afford to attend college. In a recent study by the Civil Rights Project at Harvard University, researchers found that scholarship programs modeled after Georgia's HOPE program primarily assisted students who would have attended college without assistance and were of little help to low-income and minority students. According to the report, in 2001 states set aside one-quarter of student aid funds for merit-based programs, compared with just 11 percent in 1991. Proponents of merit-based aid programs argue that such programs do help needy students, citing statistics that show states such as Georgia providing more aid to low-income students after the adoption of a merit-based aid program.[43]

In the States

Illinois–Former Governor Ryan cut $38.3 million from the state's Monetary Award Program (MAP) scholarships. As a result, 7,000 low-income, fifth-year students will not be receiving aid, after being told early in 2002 that they had been approved for a MAP award. In total, about 21,000 needy students may not receive grants in 2003-2004, according to the Illinois Student Assistance Commission. The commission has criticized lawmakers for cutting funding for needy students while fully funding the Merit Recognition Scholarship Program, a merit-based program that costs the state $5.4 million.[44]

Indiana–Because Indiana is one of a few states that links student aid with tuition levels at its public colleges and universities, the state would need to increase funding for its financial aid programs 35 percent ($102 million) in the 2003-2005 biennium to keep up with rising tuition.

Officials are considering capping the amount of aid given to students at public institutions and lowering the current limit on aid given to students at private colleges. Under the plan, aid would be capped at $4,700 for those enrolled at a public institution. Critics are concerned that the proposal would deny thousands of low-income students necessary financial aid. Higher education officials note that the proposal is just one idea and that the state Legislature will make the final decision as to how much funding will be given for financial aid in the 2003-2005 biennium.[45]

Michigan–In November, voters rejected a proposal that would have transferred the funding for the state's Michigan Merit Award to health care programs. The scholarship awards $2,500 to students who perform well on the state's standardized test, the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP).[46]

Oregon–About 21,000 students will see their Oregon Opportunity Grants reduced as a result of $1.6 million in legislative cuts. The grant, the only state-supported financial aid program in Oregon, assists low-income residents with college expenses. While students already received their checks for the fall term, payments made in the winter and spring will be cut. Final details have not yet been made available, but public university students can expect grant reductions of about $250.[47]

Tennessee–Voters decided in November to allow the state Legislature to establish a lottery, with a portion of the proceeds going to scholarships. Lawmakers and the Tennessee Higher Education Commission are currently discussing how funds would be allocated if a lottery is established.[48]

West Virginia–The state's Higher Education Policy Commission will ask lawmakers for an additional $5 million to expand the number of higher education grants next year. Officials are also considering dropping the current academic requirements tied to the grants. Currently, the state provides grants to 10,702 students; however, there is a waiting list of almost 600 students who qualify for the grant but did not receive it because of insufficient state funding.[49]

Conclusion

The year ahead will be filled with difficult choices for policymakers, higher education leaders, and students and their families. These choices will range from broad and far-reaching decisions of where students and institutions rank among state and federal funding priorities, to individual decisions of whether or where to attend college, and how to cover the costs. Whether "big picture" or personal, deliberations

at all levels are made even tougher by a sputtering economy, institutional capacity challenges, and rising student debt levels. The results of these deliberations, however, will have a lasting impact on college opportunity as our nation faces the realities of the new economy.

The ongoing discussion and debate regarding college affordability should focus on two key points:

The best interests of students and their families should be the overriding concern in formulating and evaluating higher education finance policy.

Policy must promote student success as well as access. Desired improvements in student outcomes will not occur without addressing both.

The emerging policy landscape will require unprecedented creativity and flexibility from leaders at the campus, state and federal levels. At the same time, the need to clearly and firmly articulate policy priorities has never been greater. Millions of students and their families will anxiously watch as policymakers attempt to balance these demands.

Endnotes

[1]The College Board, 2002-03 Annual Survey of Colleges (data extracted from Standard Research Compilation Files). AASCU data will vary slightly from those presented by the College Board. In presenting its data, the College Board utilizes current year data as well as a continuously updated data file for the previous year. AASCU utilizes current year data, but does not utilize the continuously updated data file for previous years.

[2]Ibid.

[3]Ibid.

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[5]"Trends in Student Aid 2002", The College Board.

[6]Ibid.

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Appendix A. Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at AASCU Institutions, Academic Year 2002–03

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Alabama	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	$4,190	$7,340	$3,300
	Alabama State University	2,904	5,808	3,500
	Auburn University at Montgomery	3,620	10,400	4,770
	Jacksonville State University	3,240	6,480	3,470
	Troy State University	3,820	7,040	4,693
	Troy State University Dothan	4,185	6,385	-
	Troy State University in Montgomery	3,080	6,100	-
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,764	7,940	4,380
	University of Montevallo	4,184	8,084	4,336
	University of North Alabama	3,422	6,274	4,034
	University of South Alabama	3,730	7,140	3,746
	University of West Alabama	3,510	6,582	2,924
Alaska	University of Alaska Anchorage	2,920	7,990	7,030
	University of Alaska Southeast	2,883	8,103	5,610
Arizona	Northern Arizona University	2,586	11,106	4,910
Arkansas	Arkansas State University	4,480	10,090	3,350
	Arkansas Tech University	3,256	6,152	3,576
	Henderson State University	3,252	6,204	3,936
	Southern Arkansas University	3,006	4,496	3,220
	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	4,210	9,827	-
	University of Arkansas at Monticello	3,175	6,415	3,204
	University of Central Arkansas	3,990	7,302	3,600
California	California Polytechnic State University–San Luis Obispo	2,180	10,640	7,106
	California State Polytechnic University–Pomona	1,815	10,275	6,843
	California State University–Bakersfield	1,797	10,257	4,802
	California State University–Chico	2,114	10,574	6,973
	California State University–Dominguez Hills	1,850	10,310	-
	California State University–Fresno	1,796	10,256	6,221
	California State University–Fullerton	1,881	9,261	6,545
	California State University–Hayward	1,800	9,180	-
	California State University–Long Beach	1,744	10,204	5,747
	California State University–Los Angeles	1,787	10,247	6,201
	California State University–Monterey Bay	1,855	9,235	5,700
	California State University–Northridge	1,814	9,194	7,000
	California State University–Sacramento	1,891	10,351	6,123
	California State University–San Bernardino	2,078	10,538	8,607
	California State University–San Marcos	1,796	10,256	-
	California State University–Stanislaus	1,714	10,174	6,764
	Humboldt State University	1,894	10,354	6,618
	San Diego State University	1,870	10,330	7,970
	San Francisco State University	1,826	10,286	7,830
	San Jose State University	1,915	10,375	8,136
	Sonoma State University	2,226	10,866	7,545
Colorado	Fort Lewis College	2,632	10,330	5,446
	Mesa State College	2,373	7,623	6,037
	Metropolitan State College of Denver	2,635	9,445	-
	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	3,587	13,651	5,443
	University of Colorado at Denver	3,265	13,839	-
	University of Northern Colorado	2,984	11,278	6,160
	University of Southern Colorado	2,450	9,730	5,164
	Western State College of Colorado	2,479	9,043	5,680

Student Charges and Financial Aid

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Connecticut	Central Connecticut State University	$4,770	$9,942	$6,280
	Eastern Connecticut State University	4,831	10,003	6,450
	Southern Connecticut State University	4,444	9,616	6,446
	Western Connecticut State University	4,456	9,628	6,224
Delaware	Delaware State University	3,956	8,572	5,882
District of Columbia	Howard University	10,320	-	5,410
	University of the District of Columbia	2,520	4,710	-
Florida	Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	2,759	11,849	4,680
	Florida Atlantic University	2,838	11,928	5,836
	Florida Gulf Coast University	2,628	11,717	-
	Florida International University	2,696	11,711	6,816
	University of Central Florida	2,830	11,845	6,165
	University of North Florida	2,757	11,321	5,212
	University of South Florida	2,734	11,823	5,594
	University of West Florida	2,638	10,902	-
Georgia	Albany State University	2,564	8,594	3,280
	Armstrong Atlantic State University	2,400	8,430	-
	Augusta State University	2,384	8,414	-
	Clayton College and State University	2,436	8,466	-
	Columbus State University	2,466	8,496	5,170
	Fort Valley State University	2,580	8,610	4,078
	Georgia College and State University	3,138	10,968	5,776
	Georgia Southern University	2,694	8,724	4,550
	Georgia Southwestern State University	2,564	8,594	3,926
	Kennesaw State University	2,516	8,546	-
	Macon State College	1,490	5,486	-
	North Georgia College & State University	2,594	8,624	4,016
	Savannah State University	2,628	8,658	4,386
	Southern Polytechnic State University	2,452	8,482	4,806
	State University of West Georgia	2,558	8,588	4,044
	Valdosta State University	2,634	8,664	4,680
Guam	University of Guam	2,250	5,670	2,905
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Hilo	2,060	9,080	6,043
Idaho	Boise State University	2,984	9,384	4,179
	Idaho State University	3,136	9,376	4,410
	Lewis-Clark State College	2,852	8,562	3,880
Illinois	Chicago State University	-	-	-
	Eastern Illinois University	4,469	10,754	5,800
	Illinois State University	4,854	8,919	4,935
	Northeastern Illinois University	3,330	8,346	-
	Northern Illinois University	4,484	7,776	5,826
	Southern Illinois University Carbondale	4,865	8,525	4,627
	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville	3,709	6,679	4,714
	University of Illinois–Springfield	4,027	10,597	-
	Western Illinois University	4,483	8,065	6,338
Indiana	Ball State University	4,700	12,480	5,546
	Indiana State University	4,216	10,376	4,998
	Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne	4,865	10,650	-
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	4,739	13,605	-
	Indiana University East	3,789	9,511	-
	Indiana University Kokomo	3,824	9,546	-
	Indiana University Northwest	3,895	9,617	-
	Indiana University South Bend	3,930	10,269	-
	Indiana University Southeast	3,865	9,587	-

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Indiana	Purdue University–Calumet	$4,393	$9,846	$ -
	Purdue University–North Central Campus	4,487	10,019	-
	University of Southern Indiana	3,630	8,528	5,632
Iowa	University of Northern Iowa	4,118	10,426	4,640
Kansas	Emporia State University	2,454	7,746	4,056
	Fort Hays State University	2,328	7,488	4,300
	Pittsburg State University	2,534	7,946	4,006
	Washburn University of Topeka	3,656	8,186	4,486
	Wichita State University	3,085	9,832	4,420
Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky University	2,928	8,040	4,106
	Kentucky State University	3,144	8,424	5,084
	Morehead State University	2,926	7,780	4,000
	Murray State University	3,032	8,112	4,420
	Northern Kentucky University	3,216	7,464	4,236
	Western Kentucky University	3,312	8,184	3,890
Louisiana	Grambling State University	2,716	8,066	2,936
	Louisiana State University in Shreveport	2,554	6,884	-
	Louisiana Tech University	3,138	9,138	3,555
	McNeese State University	2,545	9,256	2,770
	Nicholls State University	2,477	7,924	3,352
	Northwestern State University	2,642	8,516	3,266
	Southeastern Louisiana University	2,449	7,777	3,500
	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	2,428	8,628	2,896
	University of Louisiana at Monroe	2,453	8,405	2,870
	University of New Orleans	3,026	10,070	-
Maine	University of Maine at Augusta	3,855	8,745	-
	University of Maine at Farmington	4,482	10,242	5,064
	University of Maine at Fort Kent	3,844	8,734	4,436
	University of Maine at Presque Isle	3,850	9,010	4,494
	University of Southern Maine	4,694	11,864	5,738
Maryland	Bowie State University	3,944	10,360	5,030
	Coppin State College	3,959	9,368	5,814
	Frostburg State University	4,618	10,424	5,522
	Morgan State University	4,508	10,718	5,950
	Salisbury State University	4,804	10,568	6,800
	Towson University	5,401	12,753	6,322
	University of Maryland–Baltimore County	6,363	12,546	6,850
	Un[illegible]y of Maryland–Eastern Shore	4,461	8,999	5,380
Massachusetts	Bridgewater State College	3,735	9,875	5,366
	Fitchburg State College	3,688	9,768	5,120
	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	4,197	13,142	5,846
	Salem State College	3,938	10,078	5,290
	University of Massachusetts Boston	5,227	14,887	-
	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	5,164	13,664	6,526
	University of Massachusetts Lowell	5,213	14,651	5,464
	Westfield State College	3,455	9,535	4,762
	Worcester State College	3,273	9,353	5,462
Michigan	Central Michigan University	4,672	11,060	5,524
	Eastern Michigan University	4,603	12,230	5,260
	Ferris State University	5,442	10,934	5,968
	Grand Valley State University	4,660	10,080	5,380
	Lake Superior State University	4,758	8,904	5,488
	Michigan Technological University	5,887	13,165	5,201
	Northern Michigan University	4,880	7,832	5,630
	Oakland University	4,440	11,392	4,978

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State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Michigan	Saginaw Valley State University	$4,382	$9,288	$5,485
	University of Michigan–Dearborn	5,452	13,012	-
	University of Michigan–Flint	4,752	9,246	-
	Western Michigan University	4,499	10,255	5,517
Minnesota	Bemidji State University	4,475	8,715	4,597
	Metropolitan State University	3,359	7,152	-
	Minnesota State University Moorhead	3,690	3,690	4,171
	Minnesota State University, Mankato	3,981	7,691	4,018
	Southwest State University	4,092	4,092	4,368
	St. Cloud State University	3,998	8,049	3,788
	University of Minnesota–Duluth	6,259	16,517	4,960
	Winona State University	4,261	8,141	4,180
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	3,459	7,965	3,538
	Delta State University	3,348	7,965	3,180
	Jackson State University	3,462	7,965	4,676
	Mississippi University for Women	3,298	7,965	3,230
	Mississippi Valley State University	3,411	7,965	3,192
	University of Southern Mississippi	3,689	8,567	4,130
Missouri	Central Missouri State University	3,510	6,960	4,410
	Harris Stowe State College	3,760	7,252	-
	Lincoln University	3,730	7,270	3,790
	Missouri Southern State College	2,868	5,568	3,800
	Missouri Western State College	3,896	6,806	4,846
	Northwest Missouri State University	3,600	6,067	4,322
	Southeast Missouri State University	3,525	6,360	4,842
	Southwest Missouri State University	4,274	8,114	4,166
	University of Missouri–St. Louis	5,813	14,996	4,920
Montana	Montana State University–Billings	3,799	10,381	-
	Montana State University–Northern	3,040	10,240	4,420
	Montana Tech of the University of Montana	3,833	10,866	4,740
	University of Montana–Western	2,930	9,842	4,300
Nebraska	Chadron State College	2,907	5,194	3,754
	Peru State College	2,868	5,155	4,010
	University of Nebraska - Kearney	3,413	6,248	4,156
	University of Nebraska - Omaha	3,576	9,524	3,733
	Wayne State College	3,014	5,301	3,760
Nevada	University of Nevada–Las Vegas	2,490	10,275	6,910
	University of Nevada–Reno	2,672	10,122	6,952
New Hampshire	College for Lifelong Learning	5,610	6,210	-
	Keene State College	6,142	11,802	5,430
	Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire	5,857	11,517	5,768
New Jersey	Kean University	5,840	8,000	5,056
	Montclair State University	5,706	8,458	7,590
	New Jersey City University	5,556	9,509	6,198
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,200	11,852	7,026
	Ramapo College of New Jersey	6,775	10,677	7,722
	Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	5,250	7,770	6,290
	Rowan University	6,658	11,608	6,846
	The College of New Jersey	7,516	11,713	7,932
	Thomas Edison State College	2,750	3,950	-
	William Paterson University of New Jersey	6,400	10,200	7,030

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State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University	$2,088	$7,644	$4,160
	Western New Mexico University	2,124	7,788	3,764
New York	City University of New York–Brooklyn College	3,403	7,003	-
	City University of New York–City College	3,459	7,059	-
	City University of New York–College of Staten Island	3,508	7,108	-
	City University of New York–Hunter College	3,500	7,100	-
	City University of New York–John Jay College of Criminal Justice	3,459	7,059	-
	City University of New York–Lehman College	3,470	7,070	-
	City University of New York–Medgar Evers College	3,432	7,032	-
	City University of New York–Queens College	3,553	7,153	-
	City University of New York–York College	3,442	7,042	-
	State University of New York at New Paltz	4,165	9,065	5,800
	State University of New York at Oswego	4,194	9,094	6,696
	State University of New York at Purchase	4,202	9,102	6,620
	State University of New York College at Brockport	4,127	9,027	6,460
	State University of New York College at Buffalo	4,109	9,009	5,640
	State University of New York College at Cortland	4,266	9,166	6,700
	State University of New York College at Fredonia	4,373	9,273	6,150
	State University of New York College at Geneseo	4,440	9,340	6,020
	State University of New York College at Old Westbury	4,085	8,985	6,900
	State University of New York College at Oneonta	4,291	9,191	6,876
	State University of New York College at Plattsburgh	4,229	9,129	5,870
	State University of New York College at Potsdam	4,215	9,115	6,620
	State University of New York College of Agriculture and Technology at Morrisville	4,035	5,835	5,960
	State University of New York Empire State College	3,855	8,755	-
North Carolina	Appalachian State University	1,988	9,258	3,810
	East Carolina University	2,566	11,135	5,200
	Elizabeth City State University	1,840	8,836	4,172
	Fayetteville State University	1,542	8,812	3,800
	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	2,239	10,161	4,470
	North Carolina Central University	2,350	10,272	3,284
	University of North Carolina at Asheville	2,496	9,958	4,400
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	2,460	10,680	4,548
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	2,545	10,995	4,313
	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	2,069	9,991	3,845
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	2,627	10,722	5,142
	Western Carolina University	2,243	9,875	3,424
	Winston-Salem State University	2,063	9,059	3,864
North Dakota	Dickinson State University	2,798	6,476	3,200
	Mayville State University	3,533	7,210	3,366
	Minot State University	2,805	9,719	3,177
	University of North Dakota	3,646	8,580	3,987
	Valley City State University	3,588	7,265	3,140
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	6,742	13,370	6,720
	Central State University	4,044	8,757	5,613
	Cleveland State University	5,496	10,843	5,880
	Ohio State University–Newark Campus	3,927	13,350	-
	Shawnee State University	4,050	7,146	5,421
	University of Akron	5,798	12,613	6,256
	University of Toledo	5,871	14,323	6,630
	Wright State University	5,361	10,524	5,778
	Youngstown State University	4,996	9,748	5,320

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State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Oklahoma	Cameron University	$2,340	$5,493	$2,830
	East Central University	2,353	5,506	2,646
	Northeastern State University	2,304	5,457	2,960
	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	2,293	5,446	2,600
	Rogers State University	2,324	5,477	-
	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	2,422	5,575	2,542
	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	2,450	5,603	2,765
	University of Central Oklahoma	2,299	5,451	3,628
	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	2,246	5,399	3,630
Oregon	Eastern Oregon University	3,678	3,678	5,200
	Oregon Institute of Technology	3,843	13,071	5,645
	Portland State University	3,885	13,266	-
	Southern Oregon University	3,687	11,526	5,665
	Western Oregon University	3,720	11,772	5,722
Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	5,550	12,118	4,576
	California University of Pennsylvania	5,736	12,304	5,176
	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	5,133	11,701	5,390
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	5,740	7,930	4,344
	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	5,502	12,070	4,290
	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	5,464	7,654	4,634
	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	5,541	12,109	4,524
	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	5,477	12,045	4,682
	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	5,606	10,174	4,744
	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	5,624	12,192	4,772
	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	5,547	12,115	5,230
	Penn State Altoona	8,248	12,606	6,550
	Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	8,382	15,740	6,130
	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	5,502	12,070	4,864
	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	5,468	12,036	5,146
	University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	8,452	17,260	5,470
	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	8,468	17,276	5,600
	University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	8,470	17,278	5,570
	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	5,468	12,036	5,146
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico at Humacao	1,245	-	-
	University of Puerto Rico–Arecibo Campus	1,095	-	6,620
	University of Puerto Rico–Bayamon University College	1,095	-	-
	University of Puerto Rico–Carolina Regional College	1,605	-	-
	University of Puerto Rico–Cayey University College	1,245	-	-
	University of Puerto Rico–Mayaguez Campus	1,245	-	6,620
	University of Puerto Rico–Rio Piedras Campus	1,095	2,475	6,620
Rhode Island	Rhode Island College	3,761	9,525	6,136
South Carolina	Clemson University	5,834	12,932	4,454
	Coastal Carolina University	4,430	11,840	5,610
	College of Charleston	4,556	10,290	5,075
	Francis Marion University	4,340	8,530	4,082
	Lander University	4,704	9,648	4,648
	The Citadel	4,067	11,538	4,575
	University of South Carolina at Aiken	4,470	9,334	4,220
	University of South Carolina at Spartanburg	4,838	9,730	4,700
	Winthrop University	5,600	10,310	4,470
South Dakota	Black Hills State University	3,931	8,181	3,740
	Dakota State University	4,042	8,292	3,260
	Northern State University	3,875	8,125	3,234
	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	3,959	8,209	3,484
	South Dakota State University	3,833	8,083	3,373
	University of South Dakota	3,872	8,122	3,409

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Student Charges and Financial Aid

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Tennessee	Austin Peay State University	$3,454	$10,412	$3,820
	East Tennessee State University	3,311	10,269	3,898
	Middle Tennessee State University	3,442	10,400	4,230
	Tennessee State University	3,252	10,210	3,990
	Tennessee Technological University	3,266	10,224	4,798
	University of Memphis	3,704	10,858	5,496
	University of Tennessee–Chattanooga	3,550	10,570	-
	University of Tennessee–Martin	3,498	10,518	3,980
Texas	Angelo State University	3,022	9,562	4,810
	Lamar University	3,076	9,616	5,010
	Midwestern State University	3,064	9,604	4,434
	Prairie View A&M University	3,304	9,844	5,717
	Sam Houston State University	3,382	9,922	3,952
	Southwest Texas State University	3,570	10,290	5,296
	Stephen F. Austin State University	3,140	9,544	5,005
	Sul Ross State University	3,032	9,572	3,850
	Tarleton State University	3,152	9,692	4,496
	Texas A&M International University	2,869	9,139	-
	Texas A&M University-Commerce	3,224	9,764	4,907
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	3,418	9,958	7,020
	Texas A&M University-Kingsville	2,862	9,192	3,584
	Texas Southern University	2,630	8,960	4,500
	Texas Woman's University	3,432	9,882	4,428
	University of Houston–Downtown	2,684	9,224	-
	University of North Texas	3,565	10,105	4,597
	University of Texas at Arlington	3,992	10,532	4,800
	University of Texas at Dallas	4,775	11,315	5,914
	University of Texas at San Antonio	3,670	10,210	6,113
	University of Texas at Tyler	3,182	9,722	-
	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	3,202	9,742	-
	University of Texas-Pan American	2,719	9,259	5,286
	West Texas A&M University	2,796	9,066	4,081
Utah	Southern Utah University	2,350	7,344	3,674
	Weber State University	2,426	7,292	5,160
Vermont	Castleton State College	5,504	11,716	5,782
	Johnson State College	5,504	11,716	5,684
	Lyndon State College	5,504	11,716	5,782
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	3,008	8,468	5,830
Virginia	George Mason University	4,416	13,716	5,600
	James Madison University	4,288	11,472	5,568
	Longwood University	4,661	10,587	5,070
	Norfolk State University	3,295	11,703	5,799
	Old Dominion University	4,254	13,284	5,498
	Radford University	3,344	9,792	5,442
	University of Virginia's College at Wise	3,844	11,604	5,701
Washington	Central Washington University	3,792	11,781	5,410
	Eastern Washington University	3,579	11,856	5,226
	Western Washington University	3,702	11,901	5,648
West Virginia	Bluefield State College	2,598	9,296	-
	Concord College	2,963	6,648	4,628
	Fairmont State College	2,636	6,210	4,522
	Glenville State College	2,700	6,480	4,540
	Marshall University	2,984	7,986	5,442
	Shepherd College	2,866	6,982	4,738
	West Liberty State College	2,516	6,248	3,540

Student Charges and Financial Aid

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
West Virginia	West Virginia State College	$2,562	$5,892	$4,300
	West Virginia University at Parkersburg	1,548	4,944	-
	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	3,066	7,664	4,896
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	3,722	13,768	3,910
	University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	4,024	14,070	4,212
	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	3,804	13,850	3,800
	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	3,460	13,506	3,970
	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	3,532	13,578	5,256
	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	3,720	13,766	3,978
	University of Wisconsin-River Falls	3,670	13,716	3,690
	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	3,632	13,678	3,616
	University of Wisconsin-Stout	3,777	13,823	3,830
	University of Wisconsin-Superior	3,461	10,926	3,962
	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	3,737	13,783	4,010

*As of October 1, 2002

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Appendix B. Selected Student Charges for Undergraduates at NASULGC Institutions, Academic Year 2002–03

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Alabama	Alabama A&M University	$4,190	$7,340	$3,300
	Auburn University	3,784	11,084	5,586
	Tuskegee University	10,784	-	5,680
	University of Alabama	3,556	9,624	4,252
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	3,880	7,810	-
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	3,764	7,940	4,380
Alaska	University of Alaska Fairbanks	3,402	8,622	4,950
Arizona	Arizona State University	2,585	11,105	5,706
	Northern Arizona University	2,586	11,106	4,910
	University of Arizona	2,594	11,114	6,124
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	4,228	10,600	4,728
	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	3,458	6,989	4,744
California	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	2,180	10,640	7,106
	California State University, Fresno	1,796	10,256	6,221
	California State University, Fullerton	1,881	9,261	6,545
	California State University, Sacramento	1,891	10,351	6,123
	San Diego State University	1,870	10,330	7,970
	San Francisco State University	1,826	10,286	7,830
	University of California, Berkeley	4,091	15,163	9,682
	University of California, Davis	4,601	15,674	7,892
	University of California, Irvine	4,556	15,630	7,032
	University of California, Los Angeles	4,230	15,303	8,991
	University of California, Riverside	4,379	15,449	7,200
	University of California, San Diego	4,358	15,878	8,172
	University of California, Santa Barbara	3,841	14,915	7,891
	University of California, Santa Cruz	3,870	14,944	8,661
Colorado	Colorado State University	3,435	12,705	5,780
	University of Colorado at Boulder	3,601	18,945	6,272
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	6,046	15,520	6,542
Delaware	Delaware State University	3,956	8,572	5,882
	University of Delaware	5,680	15,210	5,882
District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia	2,520	4,710	-
Florida	Florida A&M University	2,759	11,849	4,680
	Florida Atlantic University	2,838	11,928	5,836
	Florida International University	2,696	11,711	6,816
	Florida State University	2,684	11,774	5,909
	University of Central Florida	2,830	11,845	6,165
	University of Florida	2,581	11,595	5,599
	University of South Florida	2,734	11,823	5,594
Georgia	Fort Valley State University	2,580	8,610	4,078
	Georgia Institute of Technology	3,616	13,986	5,922
	Georgia Southern University	2,694	8,724	4,550
	Georgia State University	3,472	11,842	-
	University of Georgia	3,616	12,986	5,216
Guam	University of Guam	2,250	5,670	2,905
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Manoa	4,153	12,253	6,043

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State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Idaho	Idaho State University	$3,136	$9,376	$4,410
	University of Idaho	3,044	9,764	4,680
Illinois	Northern Illinois University	4,484	7,766	5,826
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	4,865	8,525	4,627
	University of Illinois at Chicago	6,592	13,920	7,070
	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	6,704	15,308	6,360
	University of Illinois at Springfield	4,027	10,597	-
Indiana	Ball State University	4,700	12,480	5,546
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	4,739	13,605	-
	Indiana University at Bloomington	5,315	15,926	6,238
	Purdue University	5,580	16,260	6,340
Iowa	Iowa State University	4,110	12,802	5,020
	University of Iowa	4,191	13,833	5,492
Kansas	Kansas State University	3,436	10,696	4,500
	University of Kansas	3,484	10,687	4,642
	Wichita State University	3,085	9,832	4,420
Kentucky	Kentucky State University	3,144	8,424	5,084
	Northern Kentucky University	3,216	7,464	4,236
	University of Kentucky	3,975	10,527	4,050
	University of Louisville	4,082	11,162	3,872
Louisiana	Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	3,540	8,840	5,136
	Louisiana Tech University	3,138	9,138	3,555
	Southern University and A&M College System	2,702	8,494	3,624
	University of New Orleans	3,026	10,070	-
Maine	University of Maine	5,550	13,620	5,922
Maryland	Towson University	5,401	12,753	6,322
	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	6,363	12,546	6,850
	University of Maryland, College Park	5,670	14,434	7,101
	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	4,461	8,999	5,380
	University of Maryland, University College	6,330	11,670	-
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	28,230	-	7,830
	University of Massachusetts Amherst	6,482	15,335	5,994
	University of Massachusetts Boston	5,227	14,887	-
Michigan	Central Michigan University	4,672	11,060	5,524
	Eastern Michigan University	4,603	12,230	5,260
	Michigan State University	5,627	13,974	4,678
	Michigan Technological University	5,887	13,165	5,201
	Oakland University	4,440	11,392	4,978
	University of Michigan	7,411	23,289	6,496
	Wayne State University	4,330	9,352	-
	Western Michigan University	4,499	10,255	5,517
Minnesota	University of Minnesota–Duluth	6,259	16,517	4,960
	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	6,280	16,853	5,696
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	3,459	7,965	3,538
	Mississippi State University	3,873	8,778	5,704
	University of Mississippi	3,916	8,826	4,090
	University of Southern Mississippi	3,689	8,576	4,130

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Missouri	Lincoln University	$3,730	$7,270	$3,790
	University of Missouri–Columbia	5,552	14,705	5,335
	University of Missouri–Kansas City	5,573	14,726	5,785
	University of Missouri–Rolla	5,661	14,814	5,230
	University of Missouri–St. Louis	5,813	14,966	4,920
Montana	Montana State University–Bozeman	3,759	11,396	5,120
	University of Montana	3,920	10,704	5,090
Nebraska	University of Nebraska–Lincoln	4,145	10,738	4,875
Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	2,490	10,275	6,910
	University of Nevada, Reno	2,672	10,122	6,952
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	8,130	17,830	5,882
New Jersey	Montclair State University	5,706	8,458	7,590
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,200	11,852	7,026
	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	7,308	13,284	7,500
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	3,000	10,008	4,296
	University of New Mexico	3,562	11,960	5,217
New York	City University of New York, Hunter College	3,500	7,100	-
	State University of New York at Albany	4,820	9,720	6,768
	State University of New York at Binghamton	4,551	9,451	6,390
	State University of New York at Buffalo	4,850	9,750	6,512
	State University of New York at Stony Brook	4,383	9,283	8,594
North Carolina	East Carolina University	2,566	11,135	5,200
	North Carolina A&T State University	2,239	10,161	4,470
	North Carolina State University	3,452	13,444	5,796
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	3,277	13,269	5,570
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	2,460	10,680	4,548
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	2,545	10,995	4,313
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	2,627	10,722	5,142
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	3,506	8,356	4,175
	University of North Dakota	3,646	8,580	3,987
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	6,742	13,370	6,720
	Cleveland State University	5,496	10,843	5,880
	Kent State University	6,374	12,330	5,570
	Miami University	7,768	16,492	6,240
	The Ohio State University	5,691	15,114	6,420
	Ohio University	6,336	13,818	6,777
	University of Akron	5,798	12,613	6,256
	University of Cincinnati	6,939	17,322	6,774
	University of Toledo	5,871	14,323	6,630
	Wright State University	5,361	10,524	5,778
Oklahoma	Langston University	2,436	5,456	3,404
	Oklahoma State University	2,960	8,014	5,150
	University of Oklahoma	2,939	8,088	5,030
Oregon	Oregon State University	4,014	14,898	6,212
	Portland State University	3,885	13,266	-
	University of Oregon	4,404	15,933	6,648

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Student Charges and Financial Aid

State	Institution	Resident Tuition and Fees	Non-Resident Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Pennsylvania	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	$5,541	$12,109	$4,524
	The Pennsylvania State University	8,382	17,610	6,130
	Temple University	8,062	14,316	7,112
	University of Pittsburgh	8,528	17,336	6,470
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico–Mayaguez Campus	1,245	-	6,620
	University of Puerto Rico–Rio Piedras Campus	1,095	2,475	6,620
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	5,854	15,234	7,361
South Carolina	Clemson University	5,834	12,932	4,454
	South Carolina State University	4,556	8,820	3,568
	University of South Carolina	4,984	13,104	5,038
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	3,833	8,083	3,373
	University of South Dakota	3,872	8,122	3,409
Tennessee	Middle Tennessee State University	3,442	10,400	4,230
	Tennessee State University	3,252	10,210	3,990
	University of Memphis	3,704	10,858	5,496
	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	4,056	12,158	4,512
Texas	Prairie View A&M University	3,304	9,844	5,717
	Southwest Texas State University	3,570	10,290	5,296
	Texas A&M University	4,748	11,288	6,030
	Texas Tech University	3,867	10,407	5,497
	University of Houston	3,348	10,788	6,557
	University of North Texas	3,565	10,105	4,597
	University of Texas at Arlington	3,992	10,532	4,800
	University of Texas at Austin	3,950	10,490	6,175
	University of Texas at San Antonio	3,670	10,210	6,113
Utah	University of Utah	3,324	10,182	5,140
	Utah State University	2,989	8,199	4,220
Vermont	University of Vermont	8,981	21,471	6,656
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	3,008	8,468	5,830
Virginia	University of Virginia	4,780	19,990	5,231
	Virginia Commonwealth University	3,918	14,888	5,374
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	3,936	13,552	4,070
	Virginia State University	3,554	10,248	5,694
Washington	University of Washington	4,636	15,337	6,570
	Washington State University	4,864	12,659	5,530
West Virginia	West Virginia State College	2,562	5,892	4,300
	West Virginia University	3,240	9,710	5,398
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison	4,423	18,424	5,700
	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	4,353	17,105	4,850
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	2,997	8,661	5,120

*As of October 1, 2002

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